

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

[No. 2214.]

## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

## NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett  
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,  
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-  
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

- 25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
- 70 bags green Coffee
- 15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
- pipes Cogniac Brandy
- 12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
- 12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines  
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

## PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date  
the 7th day of February, 1867, and duly re-  
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town  
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers,  
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts  
due from the said Craig to the banks of A-  
lexandria and Washington, will be sold on  
the premises to the highest bidder, at public  
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of  
June next:

That handsome three story Brick  
dwelling House and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-  
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side  
of King street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9  
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

A neat, well finished, two sto-  
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee sim-  
ple, west of Water street, on the south side of  
Duke street, and fronting thereon 27 feet, 10  
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a  
ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the a-  
mount in cash at the execution of the deed  
and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12,  
18, and 24 months on approved, indorsed  
notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, se-  
cured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, } Trustees.  
William Ladd, }  
May 20

## JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

- Espareilles' Letters from England
- Little's and Moore's Poems
- Lady's Cabinet
- Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
- Military and Political Hints
- And the following New Plays:
- Adrian and Orilla
- Town and Country
- The Trust
- He Would if He Could
- Time's a Tell-tale.

## SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadel-  
phia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy,  
from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of  
SHOES.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

- Soap and Candles in boxes.
- Cotton in bales.
- Draught Porter in bbls.
- One pipe Madeira and
- Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 5

431 Lawr

## PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION  
A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

## THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

## NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-  
ally illustrated by French and English  
sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words  
in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-  
cording to the most polite usage in  
France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and  
phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar  
proper and christian names, and of the  
most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language  
alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best  
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries  
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-  
neau, Wallis, Forquet, Negent, Chambaud,  
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of  
teaching language to man, applied to the  
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary  
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two  
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a  
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for  
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-  
naldson. This type, although small, is, by  
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-  
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from  
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have  
already been so eminently distinguished by  
the greatest accuracy and taste in their  
profession, and a thorough knowledge of  
the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes  
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be  
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By  
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the  
first volume before the second, it may be  
received upon paying the full amount of  
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.  
GRAY.

May 23.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

80 bales German Linens, consist-  
ing of brown and white rolls, flaxen Osn-  
burghs, hempen Tickenburghs, Burlaps, and  
Checks and Stripes.

- 1000 pieces Nankeen
- Russia Sheet and Duck
- 1 bale Writing Paper
- 50 bags of Black Pepper of the best qua-  
lity, and will be sold very low
- Sugars and Coffee
- 40 hhds Molasses
- 1 pipe port Wine
- 10 do. Holland Gin
- 5 do. French Brandy
- 7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-  
maceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.  
April 7.

FOR SALE, BY  
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsey's wharf,  
French Brandy, in pipes  
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter  
casks  
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-  
rels  
Molasses, in hogsheads  
Cod-Fish, in boxes  
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,  
in barrels  
Cheese  
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

## PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

## THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a  
Paper whose contents and principles  
shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both  
parties, presents to his friends and the liberal  
public in general, the following outlines of  
his plan, hoping that they may be consonant  
to feelings warm in the defence of liberty  
and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the  
discussion of political matters, destitute of  
rancor on the one hand, or of overweening  
partiality on the other. The Editor's selec-  
tions shall be made with care and attention,  
never sacrificing for any purpose the real in-  
terest of the community, or wandering from  
the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will  
sometimes be necessary, from a want of po-  
litical matter, that the columns of a paper  
should be supplied with moral disquisitions,  
practically useful and interesting, and in-  
structive anecdotes from historic research. Nor  
can this course be well objected to by those  
whose feelings are alive to the cause of ge-  
nuine morality and religion. The Editor  
calculates with confidence upon receiving  
from those whose education and means of in-  
formation will authorize it, a copious supply  
of materials on these subjects. His paper  
will be at all times open to receive the reflec-  
tions of the man of science, or the deep re-  
search of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touch-  
ing Agriculture, Commerce and Manufac-  
tures, together with plans for the general  
improvement in Canals, public Roads, and  
the various discoveries in any branch of learn-  
ing or the mechanic arts, will be particularly  
sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate  
parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors  
to effect a desirable object—and in the  
town of Alexandria, where he is attached by  
the strongest ties of nature, and of interest,  
he will ever consider it as a primary object,  
to destroy those seeds of dissension which  
have had the tendency to retard the growth  
and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to  
the most superficial observer, that the minu-  
tia of politics cause a difference of sentiment,  
and not those general and universally admired  
maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious  
Washington, together with his services, shall  
ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose  
on the minds of those who may favor him  
with their patronage, that his mind has as-  
sumed to stand on the important subject of  
politics, not on the contrary, he unequivocally  
declares, that his sentiments are decid-  
edly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtain-  
ed this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 1/2  
50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in ad-  
vance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on  
good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be of-  
fered, after the commencement of the paper,  
it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the neces-  
sary materials, and contracted with a gentle-  
man of abilities to assist in the execution of  
the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be  
immediately waited on for their patronage—  
Subscription papers will also be left at the Caf-  
fee House and at the principal Book Stores.

T. Longden.

June 14

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander  
Smith to the subscribers, to secure the pay-  
ment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alex-  
andria, will be exposed to sale, on the pre-  
mises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July  
next, a piece of ground with the houses and  
other improvements appertaining thereto, ly-  
ing on the south side of Duke street & west side  
of Water street, being at the intersection of  
the streets, extending on Duke street forty  
feet, on Water street ninety-one feet six in-  
ches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12,  
and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes  
for the several payments negotiable at the  
Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indor-  
ser, and a deed of trust upon the property to  
secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.  
James Keith, jun.

June 21,

## NOTICE.

THE Bank of Alexandria will be shut on  
Monday next, being the fourth of July.—The  
notes falling due on that day are to be paid on  
Saturday next; and the paper intended for  
discount on the fourth, must be lodged at  
Bank on Saturday the second of July, before  
twelve o'clock.

Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

Bank of Alexandria, June 30. St

## JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,

A few copies Brown's Dicti-  
onary of the Bible, 2 vols. octavo, orna-  
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound  
and lettered.

July 27.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sun-  
day last, a Negro Boy named GABRIEL,  
about 21 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high  
thick set, bow-legged and heavy countenance,  
he walks stiff, which proceeds from having  
the rheumatism in his ankles—had on & took  
with him a pair of light mixed woolen vel-  
vet, and one pair nankeen pantaloons, shirt  
and handkerchiefs. THIRTY DOLLARS  
will be given if taken in Alexandria, and  
FORTY if taken out, and reasonable expen-  
ses if brought home.

Tunis Craven.

Washington City, June 29. d  
All persons are forewarned from har-  
boring him at their peril.

## CLARET, &c.

16 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,  
London Particular Medoc,  
Marala or Sicily do.  
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,  
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

## Laborers and Carts wanted.

Wanted to hire, by the month, from 25 to  
30 Laborers, to work on the New Turnpike  
Road.—Also 12 or 13 Carts, by the day.—  
Apply to

Joshua Doing.

June 27.

## High Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish  
Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

## Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for  
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,  
Bottom of King street.

June 15.

## A Brick House for Sale or Rent.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M-  
cholls, on the north side of Prince-  
street, between Fairfax and Water streets, is  
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-  
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

## Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King street,

## SECRET HISTORY;

O R,

## The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at  
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-  
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

## MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and  
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brack-  
enridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

## A New System of Domestic Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-  
apted to the use of private families.—Price  
87 1/2 cents.

March



# EMBARGO EFFECTS.

It is now about six months since the Embargo was laid. We have been told that this period of time would be sufficient to bring the nations of Europe to their right senses—that after a lapse of six months they would yield to our claims, and the object of the embargo be accomplished.

What is the complexion of our last accounts from Europe? Does our information from that quarter indicate a disposition either in France or Great Britain to yield to our wishes?

From England we are informed there appears no disposition to relax even her orders of Council, much less to give up her pretensions to her seamen who may be found navigating our merchantmen; nor does any thing look like her acceding to the principle that *free ships shall make free goods*; in other words, that *neutral flags shall be permitted to cover her enemy's property*. And further, what renders the prospect of her being brought to these terms less promising, is, that her stock of breadcorn is such that very little or no advance in the price is said to have taken place, nor is any expected, unless the exportation of that article to supply her West India colonies, now cut off from intercourse with this country, should produce a rise.

From France we are informed that the emperor has confiscated the American property at Hamburg and ordered it to Paris, without even a trial; he has made no relaxation in his Berlin and Milan decrees; and further, has even refused permission to the dispatch vessels of our government, sent out last winter, to touch at a French port on her return from England.

From these two great powers there is therefore nothing at present to warrant the expectation that our embargo has, as yet, seriously affected them; although in some particulars both undoubtedly have experienced evils and inconveniences from it.

From the West India islands, we learn the embargo is seriously felt. Flour at Jamaica and other British Islands, has risen to 25 & 30 dollars, and other provisions in proportion. In the French Islands, the pressure is still more serious, as might have been expected, from the British having the command of the seas. Flour at Martinique and Guadeloupe is at the enormous price of 60 dollars the barrel, and other provisions equally high. The Spanish Territories bordering on our southern frontier, are stated also to be in extreme want of the necessities of life.

Thus far we have the effects of the embargo for six months. Its pressure upon the West Indies is most severe. Upon Europe it does not appear that its effects are very commanding.

We must not be surprised if the continuance of the embargo does not raise the price of provisions in the British West Indies much above the present standard; nay, we must not be surprised, if a *reduction* of these prices should soon take place. England has the command of the ocean; supplies can be sent from the mother country; from her Canadian possessions, and from the pressure of the times, the planters will be obliged to resort to the cultivation of such of the necessities of life as their lands will produce, and every source of sustenance will be explored and resorted to.

The French Islands, being almost totally cut off from the mother country by the supremacy of the British navy, must experience the greatest distress from the embargo. Yet it is not certain that even these islands, though totally cut off from the rest of the world, are incapable of sustaining their present population. We know that when first discovered by the European adventurers, they were thickly inhabited with Indians, who drew their subsistence from the soil, and although the present possessors would doubtless suffer great hardships, in changing their accustomed food for that which the islands may afford, yet probably, they may subsist as the black population at times often has, within these ten or fifteen years past, in their revolutions and struggles.

The object of the embargo, when first recommended by the president, was by him declared to be "the preservation of our vessels and seamen from capture by foreign nations." But something further than this soon appeared to be had in view by our rulers. It was an **EXPERIMENT**—an experiment to ascertain whether the world could, or could not, do without us. Acts in addition to acts followed, till not only our ships were prohibited the ocean, but our produce—our beef, pork, fish, grain and lumber, and every other species of produce were prohibited exportation by

land as well as by sea. Had the preservation of our ships and seamen been the only object in view, foreign vessels might have been permitted, as heretofore, to come to our ports and purchase our produce; and, with this admission, the preservation of our ships and sailors, would have been as completely effected as now, when both our produce and our ships are locked up in our own territory. The object, however, being to ascertain as before observed, whether the world, especially Great Britain, could live without us, this would not do, and so a general non-intercourse plan was adopted, so far as it respected the selling of our own produce to foreigners, and the sailing of our own vessels to foreign ports.

The **GRAND EXPERIMENT** has now been in operation about half a year. Whether it is a wise or unwise scheme time will determine. From what we hear from Europe it seems it has not yet produced the effect its projectors calculated upon, and how much longer the experiment must be continued in order to give it a full and fair chance of success, seems to be quite doubtful. If, however, it will not do in six months, perhaps it may in twelve; if not in one year, may be in two it will succeed; and if not in two, still there is a chance in three, four, or a greater length of time. As great national projects, it is to be presumed, are not lightly adopted, nor attempted without mature deliberation and serious investigation of all their bearings, consequences and results, so it is to be presumed they will not be lightly abandoned upon every trifling discouragement, as this would not only indicate weakness in our rulers, but evince an instability of character, incapable even of carrying their own projects into effect.

One circumstance attends our present situation, by which it seems, that although our rulers might have calculated that the world could not do without us, yet they did not much expect we could do without the world. Accordingly the door for the importation of foreign goods, in foreign vessels, was left open. Foreign vessels are permitted to bring in foreign produce and manufactures, but not to receive our produce or manufactures in payment. The exportation of money not being prohibited these foreigners are reduced by the wise embargo system to the hard necessity of taking off our gold and silver, or going without their pay. Too much money is certainly an evil in any country, therefore, the greatest simpton in the community cannot dispute the wisdom of those rulers who duly provide proper drains for the purpose of taking off the surplus cash of the people; and some suppose that should the present embargo, or non-selling and all buying system, continue but a few years longer, there will be no just cause of complaint that we are over-burthened, as now, with gold and silver money!

After all our vexations and losses by this embargo experiment, it would really be mortifying should it so turn out as to injure ourselves as much as it does others—should it prove advantageous to the British commerce by withdrawing ours from the ocean—should it encourage the agriculture and fisheries of their African possessions, by giving them the monopoly of the West India market—should it throw into their hands the carrying trade of the world, now that we have abandoned it—should those 50 or 60 thousand seamen, lately employed in our vessels, who must now elsewhere seek their bread; and should it finally drain us of our gold and silver to pay for their produce, while ours must either be consumed by ourselves or rot on our hands. Should these unfortunate circumstances grow out of this grand experiment—this "strong measure" of embargo and non-intercourse, alas, our country, when would it regain its late commercial prosperity and retrieve the severe losses it has sustained.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

## Liberty of the Seas.

IT is a trite observation, that the liberties of a country are never in greater danger than when the plot against them is carried on under the disguise of a friendship for the people. It was owing less to the immense physical strength of France, than to the dexterous and deceitful use she made of this principle, that she became so powerful by the accessions of other smaller portions of strength, as to overawe and control the greater nations. In the early part of the revolution, she preached through every organ of communication, the rights of the oppressed against the oppressor; until, by prompting and even aiding them to break the bands of authority, she seized the opportunity of riveting her own chains upon them. Living retired from her neighborhood, and from our free institutions less liable to the seduction of her sophistry, we were

nevertheless liable to danger on another account. We felt a sympathy for her, laudable in its motives, but which being carried beyond due bounds, had well nigh served as the channel of the contagion, which, had it taken effect, would have proved mortal to our liberties.

Having overstrained the pretext of giving civil freedom to the world, and the government of France being changed into a form, which no longer admitted the continuance of that pretext; another delusion was engendered, under the cover of which, the remaining nations, being generally maritime, and situated at a distance, were to be debauched from their duties to themselves.—This was what is called the "Liberty of the Seas."—Great Britain being predominant on that element, from which her enemies have for a long time been swept, has not used her sceptre, in every instance, with circumspection, and has sometimes surpassed, in order to accomplish her ends, those palpable limits of right, which ought to have been the protection of neutrals. In many cases neutrals have therefore suffered unforeseen injuries, which a returning sense of justice in the British ministry has not completely indemnified. Such is the nature of man, that abuse is inseparable from transcendent power.—But the neutral maritime nations became still more disgusted with the rules prescribed by Great Britain for her cruisers, because they disavowed certain principles introduced among them by specific conventions, the exercise of which, if yielded, would have reduced the rights of war within a narrower compass. Such are the freedom of convoys from search, and the protection of the cargo by the neutral flag; principles which the United States, alone among the neutrals, justly renounced as not obligatory on England.

It is to be remarked, that the French regulations have, more than those of any other nation, discountenanced these neutral pretensions; and that in the face of them are her captures made, and do her tribunals pronounce sentence. The instructions issuing from the French marine, lay down rules entirely contrary to this liberty of the seas. No nation has ever allowed less freedom of navigation than France has, to the neutrals her cruisers have met with. They have not thought it necessary to carry them even to a port of adjudication; but have upon the spot put an end to all controversy, by burning or scuttling them. With respect to the flag covering the property, France has never admitted it in her practice as a rule of the law of nations. When expressly stipulated, as it was with us, she has unceremoniously set it aside, both as respects our treaties with the former monarchy, and the convention made with Bonaparte in 1800. What champion of the liberty of the seas could be so little entitled to confidence as France and Bonaparte? Is it safe to put into his hands, if it were possible, the power of regulating the ocean? What security should we have that he would not use it to enlarge his own splendor, and confirm the slavery of the world?—He has never respected neutral privileges upon the land; why, therefore, is he to be set up as the sole possessor of the trident? A greater curse does not remain to be inflicted upon the world, than that the supreme authority at sea should be grasped by the tyrant of the land. The arbitrary acts of England would appear, beside his outrages, too diminutive to render it credible, that they were the causes of the combination that permitted him to commit them.

Yet the liberty of the seas is the lure which is held up to us to abandon them altogether; in like manner as the Berlin and Milan decrees, which are the bane of commerce, have been pretended by France to be the measures best adapted to compel Great Britain, to surrender what she has refused, as being her maritime rights. The truth, however, is not to be concealed, that those decrees were intended to cripple us exclusively, and force us into a war with England; and by retiring from the seas in order to vindicate its rights, our government never expected to see them established. The non intercourse law was contemporary with the Berlin decree, and the previous demonstrations Congress gave of an intention to pass the law, probably produced the determination of Bonaparte to issue the decree. Again, the liberal execution of the decrees preceded our embargo, and the Milan decree probably afforded the hint to make it permanent. Thus has every injury done by Bonaparte, been followed by another, which has been self-inflicted. It is a course of political insanity which must lead us into the most hideous and humiliated situation.

From the NEW YORK ORACLE.

We yesterday expressed regret that we could not credit the important intelligence received from Gibraltar at Newburyport. A general revolt in Spain against the French troops which are scattered throughout that kingdom and Portugal, has been generally predicted, and it might be expected that they would endeavor to disencumber themselves of a yoke which must be very gireyous.—It would prove that the revolution which placed Ferdinand upon the throne was, in reality planned and effected by Bonaparte; that the prince of peace has got lost his popularity, and that

the Spaniards, far from regarding the French as their true and natural allies, entertain for them the most bitter hatred.

Frequently in the course of great events all human calculation is of no avail. The best concerted plans have often been the very cause of the ruin of the projectors. That which is called a political disaster is often the means in the hand of Providence, for elevating a nation, and the desperate conduct of an enslaved people, in the fury of revolt, which is regarded as a public evil, sometimes, becomes the means of a general regeneration.

The French revolution was produced by a miracle, an instance of which may, perhaps, never again occur; and we do not think that it has occurred, as detailed in the news from Gibraltar.

It is not improbable that partial insurrections may have taken place in the suburbs of Madrid, and that some French soldiers have been assassinated in houses of ill fame, or that licentious characters, such as are to be found in all armies, have used improper liberties with some of the families of the citizens, and that individual vengeance has been exacted. The vindictive character of the Spanish nation renders the surmise very probable; but we cannot, unless the intelligence is derived from the most authentic source, believe, that the nobility of Valencia and Catalonia would hazard an undertaking, the success of which might be easily calculated. It would be the most improper time for revolt, when Spain and Portugal are overrun by an invading army, and the general weakness of the country combined with other discouraging circumstances would render the plan abortive.

Nature has established the relations which subsist between neighboring nations. If they are possessed of equal strength, jealousy generally subsists between them; if one is weaker than the other, they make common cause with any other nation which will aid in establishing their supremacy, and enable them to establish their independence and privileges. Their internal tranquillity depends upon its foreign concerns, and if among themselves, ministers and patriots are to be found, they can, by encouraging arts and manufactures, become respected by other nations.

During a century, that the House of Bourbon possessed their throne, Spain was almost continually in alliance with France. The nation was not weakened by this alliance, but by a national indolence, and a scarcity of population occasioned by the frequent establishment of colonies in America. When the French revolution took place, the king of Spain conceived it his duty to revenge the death of the king of France, which he had vainly endeavored to prevent; and what was the result. When reduced to the most imminent difficulties, the English disregarded his applications and abandoned him to the fury of his conquerors. The French took possession of his towns on the frontiers, and the most grating and cruel necessity compelled one of the Houses of Bourbon to supplicate the alliance of those who had brought the virtuous Louis XVI to the scaffold.

The safety of the Spanish throne is to be attributed to the humility of her Sovereign; and the independence of the nation is owing to the concessions then made to France. If they had been conquered, the devastating influence of the French revolution would have pervaded the Spanish empire, the King would have been dethroned, and the nation enslaved.

France had the unexpected policy to respect the strong box. The certainty of deriving important succors from it, dictated caution, and the Spanish nation, not with standing their weakness, has not had cause to repeat their alliance.

## NOTICE.

THE Members of the Washington Society, of Alexandria, will please to take notice, That a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, where their punctual attendance is requested. The Society will move in procession, at twelve o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where an Oration will be delivered by John D. Stimes, Esquire, one of its members.—The south part of the gallery in the meeting house, will be exclusively set apart for the military and the music.

By order of the Standing Committee,  
G. Deneale, Sec'y.

## MILITARY NOTICE.

THE Members of the Alexandria Volunteer Infantry are requested to attend a parade on Monday the 4th of July next, at the market square, precisely at 8 o'clock, to join in the evolutions of the day. Cartridges will be provided and distributed on the parade ground. By Order,  
WM. DAW, 1st Sgt.



NEW-YORK, June 29.

Captain Wheeler, who arrived here yesterday in 7 days from Passamaquoddy, informs, that three of the American soldiers had deserted to the British side; and that the day before he sailed, the British sloop of war Squirrel arrived from St. John, with one of the above deserters. The other two being Irishmen, were detained.

Letters from Trinidad state, that immediately after the fire at that place, the Governor had dispatched a vessel for the U. States, with an application for a supply of lumber, &c. On the first arrival of American vessels in ballast for cargoes, the Governor observed, that he wished to know, (before he suffered vessels to receive cargoes) whether his application to the U. States was successful. On a second application, however, and before the decision in America was known, he granted permission for American vessels to load.

NORFOLK, June 25.

A letter is received in this town from Amsterdam, dated the 27th April, which states that the mail of that day, had brought information from Spain, where the emperor of France then was, stating that the seizure of all American property was ordered in France; the same is expected in Spain and Holland.

We place great confidence in this information because it is from a person of undoubted veracity.

The United States frigate Chesapeake, has returned to her moorings at Craney island.

A rendezvous for seamen was opened for this frigate, but we understand that very few have been enlisted. The truth is, there are but very few in the place.

A mercantile house in this place has received a letter from Antigua, dated the 1st instant, which states that a ship had that day arrived from St. Michaels (one of the Azores) with eight thousand bushels of Indian corn; the price of that article was 3 dollars per bushel, flour 22 dollars per barrel.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JULY 2.

Monday next, being the anniversary of American Independence, no paper will be issued from this office until Tuesday.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool received at Boston, dated April 28.

"There is not a vessel here from Boston or New York. Every article of British manufacture must do well, provided you have patience. I am sure with you goods must advance very considerably by next winter; and I have an opinion it will be some months before the differences will be adjusted. You need not apprehend much coming in English ships they dare not venture. I am almost alone here, as it is now a rare sight to get a view of one of my countrymen."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, Eng. to an American gentleman at Liverpool dated April 14.

"There is now here an American schooner of 109 tons, without any papers but a register, she having escaped from the effects of the embargo. The concerned, I suppose, would have no objection to charter her for Oporto, Lisbon, or any other place; but I think their expectation would be nothing short of £1100. Those who have any thing to do with vessels for freight or charter, have become absolutely insolent in their demands. £3300 have been paid for a ship of 330 tons, sharp built, from this place to St. Petersburg and back; £2000 for a ship 199 tons, for a voyage to Lisbon. Some persons ask £5 per ton, register ship to America. There are only 10 Americans in port, 3 ready for sea, 2 for charter to America, and the others are engaged, with the exception of the schooner referred to."

From the PARIS ARGUS.

An imperial decree of February 7, contains the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1. All the Algerine vessels which may be found in any of the ports of our empire or kingdom of Italy shall be sequestered.

2. All Algerine subjects shall be arrested and confined in fortresses.

3. All goods and property belonging to the dey of Algiers, or to any Algerine sub-

jects which may be found in our empire or kingdom of Italy shall be sequestered.

4. These measures shall subsist as long as the dey of Algiers shall persist in retaining his galleys against our Genoese subjects, or those of our kingdom of Italy.

Boston, June 24.

We understand that the ship Sally-Ann, Glover, owned by Mr. David Hinckley, of Boston, and which sailed hence the day before the embargo act reached this place, has been chartered from Smyrna to Malta, and from the latter place to London, for 4000 sterling (£7,777 dollars).

By the schooner Thomas Tom, the following recommendation was brought by a passenger. It is said from the interdiction of the coasting trade to Passamaquoddy, the people there are now suffering greatly for the want of various articles.

Custom-House, Passamaquoddy, June 16, 1808.

The bearer, Mr. —, merchant, at Eastport, having applied for this recommendation.

Being well informed of the scarcity of dry goods, such as clothing of every kind—also, groceries and cutlery—presume to recommend he may be permitted to transport coastway such a supply as may be judged consistent.

Signed,

Lewis F. Deslormier, Collector.

We understand that the collector at this port, cannot act on this recommendation, without special authority.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"Our affairs with England are beginning to look well: Nothing explicit has yet come to hand; but judging from appearances after the arrival of Rose, we presume that the winding up will be agreeable."

(American.)

[Alas! poor Duane, &c. &c. Is there no hope at all of having a stab or a kick at old England, just as she is sinking? Intolerable! Why, did not Bonaparte (in Champagne's epistle of liberality, as the Aurora styled it) declare war for us against Britain! and did not the editor of the Aurora pledge all his veracity and declare, many months since, that all our vessels were seized, and that we were at war with her? Shall we after all that be obliged to agree to an amicable and agreeable winding up" with England? It would be terrible if any of our blood-thirsty jacobins should, in raging disappointment, wind themselves up by the neck! N. B. The above letter is from the American, of course no federal fabrication.]

From the Washington Federalist.

MR. EDITOR,

YOU have no doubt perceived, in some of the Democratic papers, a parody on Shakespeare's celebrated Witches scene. The piece alluded to is said to be the production of Sellick Osborn, well known as the former editor of the "Witness," at present the conductor of the "Boston Democrat." The enclosed is intended as a reply to Mr. Osborn's ingenious imitation. Should you think it in any degree worthy insertion, you will oblige a friend by publishing it in your next number of the Washington Federalist.

H\*\*\*

THE EXISTING GALLIC CONFEDERACY.

M. Champagny, an American Jacobin, and a depraved Editor.

Cham. Thrice Napoleon has decreed:

Jaco. Twice and once have we complied:

Edit. Leaders cry, 'tis time, 'tis time!

Cham. Round about the circle go;

Mad ambition's sceptre throw;

Egypt's sand, by Frenchmen stain'd;

When their foes unarmed remained;

Rust scrap'd from the pinnard's hilt;

That brave Kleber's heart's blood spilt;

And the cup the leader's hand,

Fill'd with poison for his band.

All. Hurry! Hurry! Raze and bury!

Ruin spread with whirlwind fury!

Cham. Bloodhound's jaws, besmeared with gore.

That Hayti's helpless children tore;

Ropes, which back to back have tied;

Negroes plung'd into the tide;

Worms by Toussaint's body bred;

Enghein's blood-drench'd garment spread;

The handkerchief assassins drew,

Round the neck of Pichegru;

Paul's strangled visage black with death,

Quivering as he gasp'd for breath;

For a charm to whelm and bury,

Imitate the tempest's fury!

All. Hurry! Hurry! Raze and bury!

Ruin spread with whirlwind fury!

Jaco. A hair pluck'd from each pastor's head,

Whose blood his brother Frenchman shed;

Clotted ringlets of the queen;

Splinters from the guillotine!

Hands bath'd with more than savage pride

In the bosom's gushing tide;

Vestment's torn in furious haste,

From maidens murder'd when embrac'd;

A mangled virgin's cozing brains;

And clammy earth from Vendee's plains.

All. Hurry! Hurry! Raze and bury!

Ruin spread with whirlwind fury!

Edit. Bushes where warm entrails hung

That fend-like treachery thither flung;

Scraps of French philosophy;

Secret messages apply;

Letters once to Mazzel sent;

Threats by Gallick envoy's sent;

Statutes pass'd to aid their cause;

Deep corruption's partial laws;

Aurora pages then unturl;

Paine's and Volney's writing hurl;

Add ears of spy, and murderer's nails,

And the hellish charm prevails!

All. Hurry! Hurry! Raze and bury,

Ruin spread with whirlwind fury!

Enter the Demon of Desolation.

Demon. Oh! Well done! You have deserv-

ed well,

And blasted climes your fame shall tell;

And now to every point disperse,

Mankind in blood and guilt immerse,

Involving all in one wide-wasting curse.

Music and a Song.

Join the horrid ring,

Monsters of the day;

Enter! Enter! Enter!

Ye that enter may.

\* The Queen's innocent and beautiful niece.

† Alluding to the massacre of Fort William.

Henry: a scene of shocking cruelty character-

istic of the code depravity of some of the

French.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office Alexandria, July 1, 1808.

A. Lucy Addison, John W. Ashton, Eliza Augdon, E. A. Allen, William Allen, John Annot.

B. Wm. Bladen, Phillip Boss, John Ball, jun. John Ball, sen. Robert Ball, Wm. Brown, Robert Benson, Miss Allen Beck, 2. Capt. Jeremiah Berry, Paul Busti, S. B. Elwood, William Birch, F. N. W. Burton, 2. Eleazer Russell, Dennis Bridges, George M. Braston, Wm. Barker.

C. John Clark, captain Thomas Cross, Whiting Cooke, Joseph Crandell, Mrs. Ann Copin, Overton Carr, Wm. Carlisle, Samuel Craig, Miles Carey, James Curch, Samuel Culver.

D. Edmund Denney, Thomas Diggs, John Darne, jun. Geo. Deneale, Captain James Drummond, 2; Simon Dennison, Thomas Davenport, Thos. Darne, sen. Robert Drummond, Milly Dixon, Edward Dulin, John Darnes.

E. John C. Ehlers, Thomas Edlistanner, Samuel Elwell, 2; Joseph Everett, Capt. Wm. Lumons.

F. McCarty Fitzhugh, Mrs. Mary Fendall, 3; Augustus Jackson, Joseph Fuimore.

G. Allen Gannell, 2; Luke Gomery.

H. Francis Harmerly, Capt. Daniel Hunt, 3; Hutton & Hampton, James Hayes, Monsieur Hebeard, Sarah D. Hunter, Ranyon Harris, James Head, Kitty Hughes, Thomas Hutchins, Lancelott J. Hamilton.

I. Archibald Jackson, Wm. Johnston, John Jefferson.

K. Loftus Keating, Isaac Knap.

L. General Henry Lee, 4. Captain Frederick Lee, Theodorick Lee, Ludwell Lee, William Lightfoot, Richard Lorton, Joseph Lewis.

M. Randolph Mott, John E. Mandle, Captain R. McKenzie, 2. Robert Miller, Robert Matthews, John McHenry, Robert Morris.

N. Horace Newton.

P. John H. Peyton, M. Pintard, Captain A. M. Potter, Wm. Pilling, John Pirtman, 2.

R. John H. Rawlins, Nancy Redman, Giles Rigmorole, Christopher P. Ryan, 2. Bennett Raly, 2. John Ready, jun. James Rice, Geo. Richards.

S. John C. Scott, Richard Simpson, Capt. Curtis Searl, 2. Turpin Smith, Samuel Summers, George Summers, 2. Lewis Summers, John Summers, C. Selay, Richard Stephen, S. Scott, 2. John Smith, A. B. Skerrington, Wm. Spencer, Thomas Snow, Capt. E. Sturgis, Wm. Shepherd, Mary Smith, Capt. John Stacey, Fred. Stiers.

T. Gerrard Topkin & Co. Arad Thompson, Capt. I. Trefether, Elizabeth Tatspauigh.

V. Capt. Joshua Veal.

W. Capt. Woodhouse, Doct. I. Wilson, James Waugh, 2. Mr. Wallach, Edward Willing, Hor. Warthen, Aaron Wilson, 2. Timothy Winn, Elizabeth Webster Thomas White.

Y. N. Young.

George W. Craik.

July 1.

## Discourse on Suicide postponed.

THE extreme heat of the weather, combined with indisposition will prevent J. Ogilvie from delivering his Discourse on Suicide this evening.

July 2.

To whom it may Concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made for Duplicate Certificates of seven shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, the originals of which have been either lost or mislaid, viz. Numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 19—in the manner prescribed by the resolutions of the said Company.

John Potts.

July 2. law 3w.

## ATTENTION.

THE members of the Alexandria Light Infantry Company are requested to attend a parade on Monday next the 4th inst. at the Court House in full uniform, at 8 o'clock in the morning—Punctual attendance is expected.

Cartridges will be issued on parade.

By order,

Lewis Plum, 1st Sgt.

July 1.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE

## ALEXANDRIA THEATRE

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1808.

Being the Anniversary of American Independence, with the celebrated TRAGEDY of

GUSTAVUS VA-SA,

The Deliverer of his Country.

Written by Henry Brooke, esq. author of the Fool of Quality; and altered for the Young Roscrou, by the 1<sup>st</sup> right honorable Ch. J. Fox, esq.—Performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, last season, with unbounded applause.

Christiern,	Mr. Charnock.
Trollio,	Mr. Cross.
Peterson,	Mr. Seymour.
Laertes,	Mr. Jacobs.
Gustavus,	Mr. Wood.
Arvida,	Mr. Cone.
Anderson,	Mr. Miller.
Arnoldus,	Mr. Briers.
Sivari,	Mr. Martin.
Officer,	Miss Harris.
Deiacarlans,	Messrs. &c.

Cristina,	Mrs. Wood.
Agusta,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Gustava,	Miss
Marianna,	Mrs. Seymour.

AFTER WHICH, An INTERLUDE (in honor of the day) called, THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE;

OR, Effusions of Patriotism. Consisting of SINGING, DANCING, and RECITATION.

Song, "The Standard of Freedom,"—The words by Mr. Mills, of the Philadelphia Theatre—the music by Mr. J. Cole, of Baltimore; Mr. Jacobs. RECITATION, "Ode to Freedom." Mr. Wood. DANCE, A Hornpipe. Miss Hunt. Song, "Fragrant Chaplets for the Soldiers brow prepare." Mrs. Seymour. To conclude with a Grand Emblematical Transparency, and the Apotheosis of our ever to be lamented hero GENERAL WASHINGTON.

After which will be presented the admired Musical Entertainment of the

## REVIEW;

OR,

The Man of All Trades.

Deputy Bull,	Mr. Francis.
Captain Beaugard,	Mr. Jacobs.
Caleb Quotem,	Mr. Jefferson.
Looney M'Wolter,	Mr. Blisset.
Joan Lump,	Mr. Bray.
Dubbs,	Mr. Harris.

Grace Gaylove, Mrs. Jefferson.

Lucy, Mrs. Seymour.

On Tuesday, the COUNTRY GIRL, with a musical entertainment, in two acts (never performed here) called OF AGE TO MORROW.

\* The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.

† Admission—Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.

‡ Box Tickets to be had at the Bar of Gadsby's Hotel, and at the Office of the Daily Advertiser.

Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.



## VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

### Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

### Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

### Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

### Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

### The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

### The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

### Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

### Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

### The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

### Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

### Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

### Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

### Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

## ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give *Hamilton's Elixir* a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

From *Luther Martin, Esq.* late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of *Hamilton's Elixir*. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts, I do not hesitate to recommend *Hamilton's Elixir* as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

### LUTHER MARTIN. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

### ITCH CURED.

By once using *Lee's Sovereign Ointment*, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

### HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the State of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 3 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, tailor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of *Hamilton's Worm Lozenges*, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of *Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges*. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your *Worm Lozenges* recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

### Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laic remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Glands, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. These persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America; being of the first consequence in the State of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Caltan. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Parks* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, State of Virginia, containing 88 acres—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 5

law5w

## Washington Bridge Company

THE Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company are hereby notified that the second instalment of ten dollars on each share is called for by the Directors and must be paid on or before the 1st day of August next, agreeably to the Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac within the District of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carroll, of Dud'n

President.

June 21

law1m.

## ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808.

## ORDERED.

That *Hugh Carolin*, administrator of *James Carolin*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*.

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

## This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Carolin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, Adm'r.

of James Carolin,

June 22.

law4w

## JAMES BACON,

At his Grocery Store, on King street, has addition to his former stock, &c.

## A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, **Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,**

Loaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong, Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality, Madeira, Muscels, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, Malaga, and Genuine old Port.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne England Rum,

Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dear butter, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe tobacco.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.

## Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

## HAS FOR SALE,

## An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA Port Sherry Lisbon Malaga Tenerife & Corsica

## WINES.

Chateau Stephe Medoc, Luret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac Disto do. best wine bitters Jamaica and West-India rum New-England do. Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy Holland and country gin Schiedam gin in cases Irish whiskey, very old 70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey Cider in barrels White wine and Cider vinegar Florence oil in flasks 2 hogsheds Havana honey 15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder Imperial Hyson Young Hyson Hyson-Skin and Souchong

## TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities Bengal white do. Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders. Macuba and rape do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted) Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, rice and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; trices; bed cords; leading lines; deerskins; tin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes. Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)